

A  
LETTER

FROM  
The Earl of *WARWICK*:

RELATING  
The taking of all the Forts, and 16 Pieces  
of Ordnance, from the Malignant Cornish-  
men, that had before besieged the  
City of *EXETER*.

TOGETHER WITH  
*An Apologie made by an English Officer of  
Qualitie, for leaving the Irish Wars:*

Declaring the Designe at this time now on foot  
to reconcile the English and Irish together:

And by their joynt Power having expelled the Scotch and  
Irish Protestants, to bring their Popish Forces  
against the *PARLIAMENT*.

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*This is Licensed, and Entred into the Register-Book  
of the Company of Stationers, according to Order.*

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July 29. 1643.

*G.S. p 2 - 170*





A  
 LETTER  
 FROM  
 THE EARL OF  
 WARWICK.

Master Smith,



Have received Yours  
 of the 11. of this Moneth,  
 and am now in such haste, as  
 I cannot say much to you:  
 I am here at *Topsham Barre*, and have be-  
 gun



gun by Gods blessing well yesterday, having taken all the Forts on both sides the River, and Sixteen Peece of Ordnance, and now have sent up some small Ships to secure the River, with Eight Hundred Land and Sea-men, I hope this day, if the rain hinder not, to give a good push to the Businesse I came for; I yesterday took one of their Companies, Captain *White* by name, a great Papist, and under the Marquesse *Hertfords* Commission, all his Popish trinkets about him. I have little Force with me, onely the *James*, *Swift-sure*, *Martin*, *Cape Dicke*, 2. *Whelps*, who are out of Victualls, and *Danske* also, so that it is not possible for me to send to *Carrickfergus*: Nay, I shall be puzzled how to send any Ship hence for a Convoy, with Ammunition to *Bristol*, for want of Shipping: Therefore you must send them from *London* or *Bristol*.

Captain *Batten* likewise Writes for more Ships, for fear of the *Danes*, and some



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some better ones, to guard that Coast; I have none: I pray acquaint the Committee with it, they must set out more Ships, if they will employ so many, for in my life, I was never so put to it for want of Shipping, and there is but three on the West end of the Channell, which is much too little.

What our Ships do at *Guernsey* and *Jersie*, I know not: Assoon as I have done here, I must for the Isle of *Wright*, to replenish the small Ships with Victualls, and my self. I pray give order that their Victualls meet us there, that are to come to them and to us. Captain *Bowen* is at *Portsmouth* setting a new Main-Mast, *Somaster* in the *Downes*, went after the *Marmaduke* to carry her in to you.

And where you write that the *French* Merchants desire a Ship to go from hence to *Merlays*, to convoy some Vessells they have there laden with *Linnen*, for this Kingdom, assoon as I have dispatched

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this Businesse for *Excester*, I will endeavour to send some one of those few Ships that are with me, if I can finde any of them so well furnished with Victuals for such a Voyage.

As touching that businesse of the *Hollanders*, and my Writing to *Trump*, I was by their Order to receive an Answer from *Trump*; And if the Committee received not Satisfaction upon *Trumps* Letter to me, then I was to Write to Master *Strickland*: You have sent me the Letter onely in *Dutch*, which I understand not.

I pray excuse me to my Vice-Admirall, for not Writing to him at this time, and acquaint him, That I have no small Ships for him, for the *Lucie* and the *Samuel*, which I purposed for him, I sent them long since to the Coast of *Holland*, with Directions when they had done that Service, to repair to him, and if they be not gone to him, you must speak to the  
Com.

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Committee to supply him with some small  
Ships from *London*, for I have not any.

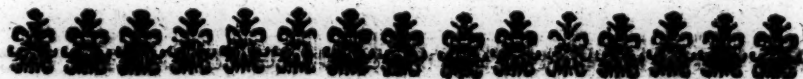
And so having no more for the pre-  
sent, being in great haste,

I remain

Aboard the  
*Swift-sure* at  
*Topsam-Bar*,  
the 19 July  
1643.

Your assured lo-  
ving friend :

*Warwicke.*



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## A P O L O G I E

M A D E

*By an English Officer of Qualitie,  
for leaving the Irish Wars :*

*Declaring*

## T H E D E S I G N E

At this time now on foot to reconcile the  
*ENGLISH* and *IRISH* together :

And by their joynt Power having expelled the  
SCOTCH and ~~IRISH~~ <sup>english</sup> Protestants,  
to bring their Popish Forces against  
The PARLIAMENT.



*Perceive that unlesse a Lord Lientenant, well  
affected to Religion, be sent over, or another  
Lord Generall, That all the English in  
Ireland must come to ruine :*

For

Many of these have been indicted at the Bench  
 -non. All such as are well affected to Religion, and against the Re-  
 bells, are disgusted with alpersions of being Faction, and other lies  
 devised against them, as against my Lord Lyttel and Ruffe Bartell, who  
 he should call out and offer ten pound for a guide to Duncannon, which  
 is well known to be a false blarney call upon him for his forward-  
 ness. As for the enemies have ved more Ammunition and supplies then we have done: At the  
 year 1641. Many such, and the best of them are removed out of their  
 places, as Sir William Plafers from being Lord Justice, Colonel  
 Atank from being Governour of Dublin City, Doctor Teate from  
 being Governour of the Colledge.

They are not entrusted with Employments of weight, but  
 some Commander or other in the must be ever sent along, so that  
 that too much service be not done at one time.

One they are that by some Irish spirit, that seems to be  
 with us, but in heart against us, as Sir Laurence O'Neil, at the Down  
 of Shorls, and Sir Charles Coote at Tynan.

5. Others thrust into Offices who are too much and not for the  
 Irish, as the L. Lambert to be Governor of Dublin City, the Bishop  
 of Meath Governor of the Colledge, Sir George O'Connell, a deadly  
 profest enemy to the Parliament, to be chief Martiall, Captain Bro-  
 roughs, an Irish man, to be Provost-Martiall, who hanged John Segrave  
 a lusty able English man, who being forced by meer necessity, took  
 1000. worth of bread from two Irish.

6. Such Irish Papists are known to have betrayed our Armies,  
 as did the Earl of Ormonds Troop in the Voyage to Drogheda, and  
 such as are caught in the fact robbing our English peoples goods, are  
 nevertheless suffered to escape, and to continue Troopers still.

7. Such as have been taken in open Rebellion, and committed  
 to the Castle, many of them are suffered to go at large, and we meet  
 them daily in the streets.

8. Many



8. Many of these that have been Indighted at the Kings Bench for notorious Rebels, by set Juries of their friends, and some contrary to their Oath and Oath, have been heard to plead for them in open Court, how honest and good house keepers they have been.

9. The chief Havens, which at first might have easily been taken, as *Wexford*, was least thought on, where the enemies have received more Ammunition and supplies then we have done: At the Battell of *Rosse*, when our men were cutting the breach, and many fell, being shot out of the Town, they called for the Fire-balls to clear the way, but they were forgot, and none brought out with the Armie.

10. Before our Armies go forth the Rebels have eye warning to look to themselves, and notice which way our Forces are to go: By whom?

11. The Irish Papists, though they have been often caught sending Letters and Ammunition to the Rebels, and to harbour them, permitted to live amongst us, yet suffered to escape with little or no censure and presse, our English are intollerably burthened, and many of them forced thereby to break and depart for *England*.

12. Such are protected, under pretence of sending relief to our Garrisons, as are known to murder our English when they finde opportunity.

13. After divers of our men have been shot and slain, in besieging Castles, the Rebels have fled by night, not a man of them hurt, our men have sometimes been charged under pain of death not to discharge at them.

14. Many prisoners have broken prison and escaped, as hath been reported by some, but by others it hath been said, *They have opened the door with a silver key.*

15. An English Serjeant about *Whitsonride* last, hearing there was a Priest in Bridge-street saying Masse, went according to an Order



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of the Board to take him; but the Priest having notice was gone, the Officer and his Souldiers seized only upon his Vestments and trumperies left behinde; their friend, the L. Lambert, hearing thereof, imprisons the souldiers, & swore some of them should be hangd for it.

16. Our best Ministers, as D. Harding and M. Yerc, are silenced, that we have hardly any left to keep a fast with any life.

17. An English Popist (called James Roome) in S. Patricks street Dublin, being Plundered by the Souldiers, for suffering songs in his house made by the Irish women, wherein they cursed our Armies, triumphed for the losse of Ballanekell, and prayed for the Rebels prosperity, whereto he said Amen: and had them to sing it again: had his liberty and goods restored him, by the L. Lambert: and the Souldiers were committed.

18. Ballanekell, the very key of our Garrisons in Leinster where, in were 300 valiant men, who did as much as men could do, were neglected 5 whole weeks together, and no help sent them, till they were inforced to yeld; to the utter disheartning of the rest of our Garrisons.

19. Our Armies are usually sent forth, sometimes on Sundayes, sometimes on Fast dayes, after this sin hath been openly Preached against in the hearing of the Lord Generall and other Commanders.

20. All the Pillage seized on by the Officers and the famished Souldiers, when great preys have been taken, were nonpermitted to kill a beast to relieve their hunger.

21. The generall abounding of all open sins without any restraint.

22. The L. Taff hath been suffered to come and go to the Rebels with directions, which few of the Privy Councell have been acquainted with.

23. Some of our Preachers have declaimed against the bloody Rebels

Rebels enemies, thereby to excite the Soldiers to resolution in prosecution of the wars against them, have been declaimed against by officers for bloody Preaching and Praying, and charged to desert from such extravaganties.

24. Some have directly and professedly Preached for mercy to be shewed to these mercileſſe Rebels, as Arch-Deacon *Buckley*, and the Bishop of *Meath*, who said in a Sermon before the State, *That four sorts of them should be saved; viz. 1. Children. 2. Women. 3. Labourers. 4. All that resist not.* Yet women are worse then men.

25. A Faction is fomented among our selves to take off our Soldiers from the Rebels, and to turn their edge against the Parliament, and to this end tend many of the Sermons that have been Preached many a day before the State, containing nothing but most bitter Invectives against the Schismatiques (as they call them) and hardly a word is to be heard to proceed from any of them against the Rebels, except the Bishop of *Down*, who glanced against them at the first, and yet in the end affirmed, *The Schismatiques to be worse then them.*

26. Likewise M. *Yates* being called before the Arch-Bishop for a Sermon he Preached, after some conference, he taxing the Arch-Bishop for taking a Lecture from him, and giving it to a common Drunkard; reply was made by the Arch-Deacon *Buckley* his son, that was there present, That Lecturers had more disturbed the peace of the Church and Common-wealth, then ever they did good, and it had been well if never none had been. The Bishop likewise said, That so long as he had power, there should be none in his Jurisdiction.

27. Also Captain *Lucas* coming to *Dublin*, to convey some corn by sea thither, having been often at the Council, to demand relief for him and his men (it being often by them promised) was demanded, If whether he was able, as also whether he was willing to fetch in Captain *Plunket*: He answered, He was able he thought: but Captain *Plunket* being employed by the Parliament,



as well as he could by his means betray that trust in him reposed;  
and he demanded what would be if he should sin to himself. They an-  
swered, They were able to spare him in any manner; but they  
were able to spare him hereafter, they could not do so here; where  
his wife and children and servants, as also the whole town, were  
charge 30 of his men for want of means, and thereby unable for  
that service. But a more humane carriage was shewed to  
the 20. Our last Army going forth in May, continuing forth towards  
which we expected great service to be done, there was done no-  
thing. It was so ordered, that the Battering pieces which should  
have gone with them, came not to them till a fortnight after. Then  
we expected that *Ballymore Castle* which had cut off so many of  
our men, should have been taken; but it was protected by whom  
not known, though Captain *Trumbull* at the same time had like  
to have been slain by some of them. And likewise *Wexford Castle*,  
which hath done much mischief to our men. In all the *Re-*  
*bellion* which thereabout, was, when the men and pieces were  
drawn up to it, they showed a Paper Protection by Sir *John*  
*Lysack*, Governor of the *Wexford* (I know not the same night)  
our men Quartering near the said Castle, their Horses were stolen  
by them, and taken from them by violence by the Soldiers, who  
with the Officers also, were ready to run in all for anger that they  
might not take it. I would rather die then drink it: when upon the  
29. The day before the Earl of *Down* went to the Treaty, being  
that 20. of *June*, the chief Protestants of the City were called before  
the Council, to know if they would give 10000. to have a *Con-*  
*cession*. They answered, They were utterly unable, and were grieved  
to hear the Officers complain, and to see the Soldiers go bare-foot  
and bare-legg'd, and the City undone; and would be loath to see  
them that had kill'd their friends and kinsfolks, walk the *Dublin*  
*streets*, yet durst not call them Rebels. Whereupon they were dis-  
missed, and the next day they went to *Wexford*.

30. The Parliament, with all those that are employed by them  
for the good of the Kingdom, are notoriously abused, to the great



grief of all good people; as may appear by the base usage of Capt. *Smith*, captain of the *Swallow*, by captain *Flower*, a profest enemy to the Parliament, giving him many opprobrious speeches, calling him Traytor and Round-head, &c. urging him to draw; so that he was faine to withdraw himself, fearing further danger.

31. But a more inhumane carriage was shewed to the Master of the *Swallow*, a faithfull and honest man in his place, who coming to the *Globe Tavern* in *Castle-street, Dublin*, to see some of his friends, who there called for some Sack, and was answered by the master of the Tavern, That he had none for such Rebels and Traytors, &c. as he was; and threatened, if he would not be gone, he would fetch a Guard of Muskettiers to bring him thence. Thence going to the *Fleece Tavern*, and there demanding a bed for his money, was answered as at the *Globe*, and a Guard of Muskettiers was sent for by the Vintner, master of the house, with a Corporall, who by force brought him to the Guard, of which Lieutenant *Congreave* was captain, a deadly enemy to the Parliament, who presently, in most base manner, reviled him; an honest neighbour, who being there before, having sent for some Beer for the Soldiers; the said Lieutenant drank a Health to the confusion of the Parliament, whom he called Rogues and Traytors, and would have forced the Master to have drunk it; but he answered, They were honest men, and he would rather die then drink it: whereupon the Lieutenant answered, He would make him confesse that either the Parliament, or Lords Justices were Rogues and Traytors; before the morning, or he would hang him: the Master replied, They might do with him what they pleased, he being in their hands; and that they were but boyes and young men: Whereupon they with Match drew his neck and his heels together in so violent a manner, as though they would have killed him; but by the intreaty of the honest man there present, he was unbound, and caused to lie upon the boards all night, from whence he was the next morning by the Sergeant of the Guard releast: The Councell have likewise given order for the apprehending of the captain of the *Swallow*, if by any means they can come by him.

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32. A Treaty of Peace, or cessation of Arms is in agitation, now the Rebels are driven to such exigencies, as that they see now they cannot longer subsist otherwise, are likely to perish for want, if our Souldiers might be suffered to pillage them, and now it is well known they want Powder. The intent of it is, so far as all honest, loyall, and religious Subjects conjecture, The ruine of all the *British* Nation, as appears by the relation of *Mistress Dillon*, who is a good Protestant, and her husband a Papist among the Rebels both of them, she heard them amongst themselves to say; *That their intent is, After this Treaty, they will draw down their Forces to the Scots, and cut them off; then that being finished, they would cut off the English.* And also a most execrable Oath after this is concluded on to be administred to all the Protestants that are well affected to the Parliament; which if they refuse to take, they shall be all pillaged.

The premises considered, I conceive that this may suffice to make mine excuse.

*The Lord look down upon his poor Church in Ireland.*

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FINIS.

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3. A Treaty of Peace, or cessation of Arms is in agitation now the Rebels are driven to such exigencies, as that they see now they cannot longer sustain other wise, are likely to perish for want, if our Soldiers might be suffered to pillage them, and now it is well known they want Powder. The intent of it is to far as all honest, loyal, and religious Subjects conjecture, The ruin of all the British Nation, as appears by the relation of Missis Dillon, who is a good Protestant, and her husband a Papist among the Rebels both of them, she heard them amongst themselves to say; That their intent is, After this Treaty, they will draw down their Forces to the Scots, and cut them off; then that being finished, they would cut off the English. And also a most execrable Oath after this is concluded on to be administered to all the Protestants that are well affected to the Parliament; which if they refuse to take, they shall be all pillaged.

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